FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

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INSIDE:

30 Walnut St. Sale Stopped

On March 16, residents of 30 Walnut St. stopped the sale of their home to a large private landlord by getting the City Council to vote to delay the sale until June. The residents of 30 Walnut St. have been running their building for 3 years. When their landlord refused to pay his taxes and other bills, even though he was collecting rents, the tenants took him to court. The court ordered the tenants to collect their own rents and do repairs on their building. The tenants are now trying to get money to buy the building, and the Grace Episcopal Church has expressed a strong interest in helping the tenants financially.

30 Walnut St. is just one of many buildings where landlords have milked the building for rents, and refused to pay taxes. The City then becomes the owner through tax foreclosure proceedings for these properties. The City says residents in these buildings do not have the same legal rights as other tenants. They have no leases with the City, and are not covered by rent control. The tenants pay rent to the City, and the City is supposed to maintain the properties, provide heat and hot water, and do repairs. But many City officials admit that the City does a poor job of managing its properties.

The tenants, meanwhile, through no fault of their own, suddenly have the City as their landlord telling them they have no legal rights as tenants. If conditions deteriorate, while the City waits for a buyer, tenants may be forced to move out and lose their homes.

It does not have to work this way. New York City, for example, has laws setting up several different programs to help tenants in City owned properties.

Residents of 30 Walnut St., Trish Jarecke and Edith Bryant, look over the plans they've developed to buy and fix up their building.

1 program, called **Tenant Interim Lease (TIL)**, says that tenants lease their buildings from the City. The lease can be renewed. Tenants collect their rents and use the money to make repairs. The City helps the tenants with technical advice and will repair 2 of the building's basic systems - like hot water, heat, roof, plumbing, windows or electrical. This is important because tenants often do not have the money needed to do major repairs like this. After a landlord has stopped paying taxes and doing repairs for years, the building is often left in very bad condition, so the City's assistance to do these big repairs is essential.

City officials in Newark can choose to pass laws to set up programs like this here any time they want to. If they set up programs like those that exist in New York City, they will help tenants in city owned buildings improve their buildings and stay in their homes. Or they can continue to let developers sell our homes out from under us.

Tenants Association Wins

The Tenants Association at Aspen-Riverpark (formerly known as "the Pru" on Fleming Ave.) has won a victory! They have forced the construction company to come back to make and pay for repairs in the building. There is a 1 year guarantee on the construction work.

Problems were noticed by residents of the building from the first day they moved in in December, 1981. People reported windows that didn't open or close, water leaking from the roof, the radiators or the light fixtures, holes in the walls, plumbing problems, electrical sockets that didn't work, and other things. Over the winter, many residents went for days with no heat because management said, "It's a new boiler system and it has to have time to get adjusted." The fact is that the new heating system didn't work properly.

"When we heard how many people were having the same problems we knew it was construction, and we knew we had to do something about it now," said one member of the Tenants Association.

The group did research and found out that there is a 1 year building guarantee. Any construction problems found up to that time are supposed to be repaired by the construction company. Organized Construction Co., a subsidiary of the developer, Aspen, is supposed to pay for any construction defects - not the new building residents.

Working along with lawyers from Essex Newark Legal Services, the tenants did a survey of all the problems in the building. They found that almost 80% of the people they talked to had a construction problem in their own apartment. This did not even count things like having no heat for days, or elevators that break down several times a week.

The tenants presented these dramatic results to HUD, which is supposed to supervise buildings getting government money for construction or rent subsidies, the building owner, and the construction company. Faced with well informed and angry tenants, the construction company agreed to make and pay for the repairs.

"This building was built with our tax money," said one resident. "Why should the builder get away with taking the money, not doing a good job, and then we have to suffer? This building is only 1 year old. These problems are due to construction - not to the tenants."

Same Old Story

There have been complaints about poor construction by the Aspen Co. before. Several years ago members of the St. Columba Neighborhood Club organized about the construction job at an Aspen buidling in their area. HUD officials claim they are concerned, but continue to approve Aspen's proposals to rebuild buildings in the area.

Recently, they awarded Aspen a contract to redo the Berkely Terrace buildings in Irvington. Tenants there, many of whom are senior citizens, have said the building does not even need major repairs. Many of them may have to leave their homes.

"The problem is that the government housing programs that exist are not thinking about people. They are designed to give money to developers and builders - not to provide good quality apartments for people," said Nancy Zak from the Ironbound Information Center. "We need good housing. We need the government building it. What we don't need is companies who get our taxes, and then blame tenants for problems in the building which really stem from construction."

The Aspen Riverpark Tenants Association plans to continue its efforts to improve the quality of life in their buildings. "When we get together and work together, we can accomplish a great deal," one member said.

GUINDON

"Let's divide the earth up into little squares and sell them."

Poster Contest!

The Ironbound Ecumenical Association is sponsoring a poster contest. The theme is the danger to human life and the environment from toxic wastes.

The contest is being held to coincide with the Ironbound Community Corporation's Spring Health Fair, May 21, at the Ironbound Community School, 432 Lafayette Street.

Schools in the area have been asked to participate, and all students are invited to enter. Call 589-4668 for information.

Around The State

Ironbound Residents Work With Others Against Toxics

Perth Amboy

A few weeks ago, residents of Perth Amboy learned that a company called Precision, Conversion & Recovery Inc. was proposing to build a storage facility on the waterfront, to store wastes that would be treated and processed, then loaded onto an incinerator ship to be burned at sea. Immediately, fierce opposition developed, because of the threat to health and safety posed by these plans.

Perth Amboy has already experienced a terrible chemical fire in July 1980 at Duane Marine, a warehouse for storage of all types of toxic chemicals. Clean up of the site that was promised has not happened. Perth Amboy is home for several refineries, and for a load of PCB's stored illegally on the waterfront.

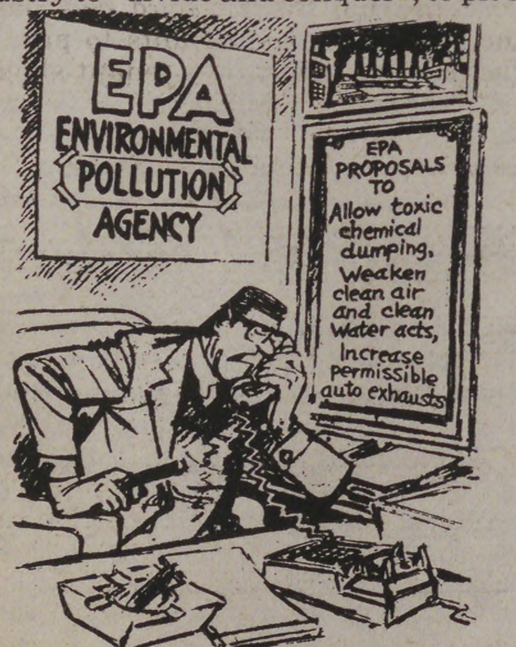
Residents of Perth Amboy contacted the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes** as soon as they learned of this threat to their neighborhood, knowing that the Ironbound community has been fighting a similar proposal for the past 2 and one half years. They invited the Committee to help them to plan a large community meeting, and to speak there. There were over 200 Perth Amboy residents at the meeting, totally opposed to adding another hazardous waste facility to their densely populated neighborhood.

A month later, close to 300 Perth Amboy residents, along with people from Ironbound, Woodbridge, Cartaret, and South Amboy and Bayonne, attended a meeting held by the Hazardous Waste Siting Commission in Perth Amboy. Residents held a rally outside the meeting place for half an hour before the meeting to protest PCR's proposal to build another hazardous waste facility in Perth Amboy. At the meeting, speaker after speaker told the Siting Commission why Perth Amboy was **not** a rational site for a new hazardous waste facility.

"How many times can you (the DEP and the Siting Commission) ask us to make sacrifices without killing us?" said the Mayor of Carteret on behalf of people in surrounding towns who would be affected by air pollution or an accident in transporting chemicals to the plant.

Many speakers requested that the siting criteria should include protection for residents who live in densely populated areas and who already suffer from high amounts of air pollution.

Residents of Ironbound and Perth Amboy will continue to work together to prevent hazardous waste facilities from being built in **any** densely populated area. They will not allow government and industry to "divide and conquer", to pit one community against another. Both communities recognize that the fight to keep hazardous waste facilities out of densely populated areas must be conducted statewide in order to be most effective.



'Let us know if you hear about any cases of environmental protection.'

Linden

About a year ago, Linden residents learned that Union County officials wanted to build a mass-burning garbage incinerator in LInden, similart to what Essex County and the Port Authority want to build in Ironbound. Toxic air emissions, like dioxin, would come out of the incinerator stack, and public opposition is strong. Responding to that pressure, the Linden City Council passed a resolution to oppose the construction of an incinerator in LInden. However, residents recently learned that the County is now proposing to build the incinerator in nearby Rahway - no more than a mile from Linden residents.

The **Concerned Citizens of Linden** then became interested in **SMOKE** - a coalition of community groups from 7 New Jersey counties, opposed to the building of garbage incinerators. Linden residents felt that they could add strength to their local fight by joining with a statewide group working toward the same goals.

Madelyn Hoffman, statewide coordinator of **SMOKE**, was invited to speak to the Concerned Citizens on Feb. 23. She told Linden residents about the problems of garbage incinerators. "Garbage incinerators will not solve our garbage problems," she said. "In their haste to find a quick solution to the problem of landfills contaminating our water, government and industry are making false claims about the incineration of garbage. Incinerators will **not** eliminate the need for landfills. Between 45 and 50% of the garbage will **still** have to go in a landfill, including the ash from the incinerator, which has been classified in California as a hazardous waste. The incinerators will create a **new** problem, polluting the air we breathe with cancer causing chemicals. Everywhere in the country where residents have been given the chance to choose, they have voted against incineration, and in favor of **recycling** - a safer, cheaper, more rational way to handle our garbage, because it conserves our resources, rather than wasting them."



Workbook/Cpf

Garden Corner

by Dirk Ten Wolde

May is the month we are all waiting for. This month we can put outside all that we have grown or potted. The soil has warmed up and the weather is settled.

Check the soil again in case it needs lime to sweeten it, or aluminum sulphate to acidify - to give the proper P.H. to your plant needs.

Make your rows with sticks on either end and tie a piece of white cord across. Mix in 5-10-5 fertilizer into the soil and mark the row with a line into the soil 1/2 inch deep. If the seed package says 1/8, 1/4, or 1 inch deep, then dig your line that deep.

For corn, beans and peas use a dowel pin (a round piece of wood). Mark 2 inches from the bottom of the wood with a piece of tape. Then just stick the wood into the ground up to the tape mark to make your holes. This will make a very neat and orderly garden. The distance between the rows will also be marked on the directions on the seed envelope.

When transplanting your seedlings which you've grown inside into the soil, make sure that you hold them by the leaves and not the stem, otherwise you will choke or kill them. Press the earth around the plant when it is set. Water them gently until moist, not soaking wet as they could then rot. Later in the summer you can use a hose or large can for watering. The larger a plant grows, the more water it needs. Always water early in the morning or after the sun has started to go away from the plants. Never water when the sun shines on them or the plants will "burn up".

Right now will be the busiest time in the garden. Later, the results will be more than just pleasure in watching them grow and bear fruit. The rewards brought to your table cannot be measured in any way except by the complete satisfaction to yourself and your family.

7th Annual Community

Health Fair

Saturday May 21

10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Ironbound Community School

432 Lafayette St.

(across from old Pathmark)

Blood Pressure Tests ***Lung Tests***

Diabetes Tests ***Cancer Tests***

And much much more!

FREE!

"It's A Family Affair"

Marie McErlean, a working mother, has a job as a secretary. Her 2 children, Jason, age 6 and Paul, age 12, attend the Ironbound Community School at 432 Lafayette Street. After work and on her days off, you can usually find Marie at the school - volunteering her time, energy and skills. Marie does typing and mailings, and helps with fundraising campaigns for the school. For example, she managed the flea market the school held this year to raise money.

"We couldn't have the kind of program we want without parent volunteers," says Roni Faulkner, parent coordinator at the Ironbound Community School. "We have a really tight budget, and so we depend on the talents and strengths of our parents. Right now, we haven't got the money to pay someone else to do these jobs - but they have to be done."

Most of the volunteering is done after long working hours on their own jobs. Parents want the type of educational program the school offers for their children, so they are willing to get involved to keep it going.



Roni Faulkner, left, goes over tuition plans with Jared Gabler, parent volunteer.

Millie Rodriguez, who works as a teaching aide at the school, has 2 children there - Adrian, age 5, and Eric, age 12. Millie speaks both Spanish and English, and spends much of her own time talking to parents and students in their native language. Reflecting the community around it, the Community School has many students who speak Spanish and Portuguese. Millie translates at many parent meetings and spends long hours on the phone with parents who feel comfortable calling her to discuss school matters in their own language. For the children too, although English is the main language spoken in school, there's safety and security in having someone near who can speak in your native tongue.

Annie and Al Smith, whose child KeVaughn is 5 years old, have come to the school after their own jobs end to do work on the building. Al has done major repair work. He has taken time to order and pick up supplies for plastering and repairing walls. Annie has taken care of shampooing the rugs which cover the whole area of the school - a big job!

Many parents at the School serve on school committees which make decisions about the school's finances and program. Jared Gabler has 2 children - Jared, age 5, and Sherri, 7 - at the school. When the school's finances were at a low point, and many people were discouraged, Jared spent his own time designing a plan for tuition that everyone could afford. He investigated tuition charges at other schools, typed up his findings and recommendations, and presented his plan at a parent meeting where it was accepted by everyone.

Parents at the Community School are also very involved in planning the curriculum, and sometimes more than planning. Fran Wingren, who has 1 child,



Marie McErlean, left, plans a fundraiser with Millie Rodriguez.

Eddie Daniel, age 10, at the school, and a second child, Buddy John, 9, on the waiting list, designed and presented a special 1 week music curriculum at the school. At the end of the time, she and the students presented a performance at the school's Christmas dinner.

"One of the best things about this is that students learn that parents have many skills - they have something to teach," says Roni Faulkner. "They get to see their parents outside their own home, and see them involved in keeping the school going in different ways. And the other children get exposure to new adults, which is a learning process for them too."

Parents volunteer in many other ways at the school - from shovelling snow off the sidewalks, to keeping up telephone communication with each other, to going on field trips with the children so there are enough adults along.

"Without them, we'd have an overworked staff," says Roni. "Or no program at all."

The Fight To Keep Rents Affordable

Members of the **Coalition To Save Rent Control** spoke at St. Charles School in the South Ward on Friday March 25. The topic was vacancy decontrol and the attack against rent control in Newark. The forum was sponsored by the **Newark Unity Campaign,** a citywide membership organization doing grassroots organizing and independent electoral work.

Delores Dwyer from the MET Housing Council in New York City talked about "1001 ways a landlord makes money." Manny Tirado, from St. Columba's Neighborhood Club told how tenants in Jersey City had organized to stop vacancy decontrol there. Vacancy decontrol means that when a tenant moves the landlord can raise rents as high as he wants with no limit. Frank Hutchins, from the Newark Tenants Organization, urged people to get involved in the fight to save rent control "now before it's too late."

He and others pointed out that the work of the **Coalition To Save Rent Control** had been successful in raising public awareness about the issue, and temporarily stopping it. But he said landlords are now trying to make other changes in the rent control ordinance which will have the same effect - causing rents to go up.

City officials are considering a number of changes which would weaken rent control. One of the big changes would be exempting all 3 and 4 apartment buildings from rent control. (Currently, 1, 2 and 3 family buildings were the owner lives are not covered by rent control). For some sections of the City, like the North Ward and Ironbound, this would mean big rent increases for thousands of people. (In Jersey City, landlords trying to get vacancy decontrol also wanted to make 5 and 6 apartment buildings exempt from rent control).

City officials are also considering changing the automatic rent increase. Right now, landlords can increase their rents every year by 6% automatically. This increase was supposed to pay for increased costs given rising inflation. But many costs, like rising taxes and utilities, are passed on to the tenants anyway, and inflation has gone down - not up. So these automatic increases result in more profits for many landlords.

Another change under consideration is a new formula to be used in hardship cases. Under the present system, landlords who apply for a hardship can get an increase that allows them to make 11.5% profit. The new forumla would give landlords more profit - and tenants higher rents.

Changes To Protect Tenants

"We have to keep working together to stop the changes that will hurt tenants," said Frank Hutchins. "We have to push for changes to the law that will **really** protect us from rents going so high we can't pay them."

The **Coalition To Save Rent Control** is working to organize people around the City to pass changes which will help tenants. Some of the changes the **Coalition** wants include:

1. Enforcing the law that says landlords must be registered. Currently, many landlords do **not** register, so new tenants have no idea what the previous rent was, and what rent they should have to pay.
2. Passing a law to require the tax assessor to notify tenants and the Rent Control Board when the landlord is applying for a decrease in his taxes. Tenants are entitled to get a rebate when the landlord gets a tax decrease worth thousands of dollars. But many tenants don't even know that a tax decrease has been given or that they are entitled to part of it.
3. A "utility rebate" law. When fuel costs go up, the landlord can pass the increase on to the tenants to pay. When fuel costs go down, the tenant should get part of that decrease, through lower rent.

All changes to the rent control law have to be voted on by the City Council.

The **Coalition To Save Rent Control** has speakers available to talk about rent control in Newark and how you and your group can get involved to make it stronger. Call 643-7711 for more information.

Off To Court

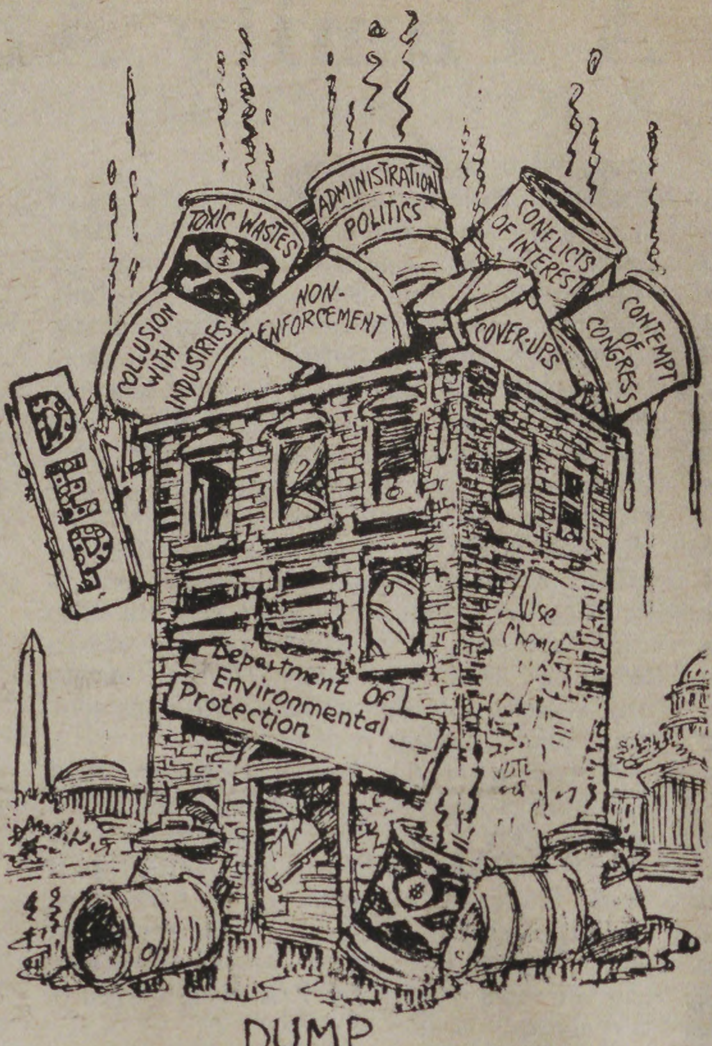
Ironbound residents are being forced to go to court. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and BP North American Trading Co. are using loopholes in the laws to quickly get approval for another large toxic waste facility in Ironbound.

Members of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes** have had meetings with an environmental lawyer who is willing to help. He will go to court for us and only charge a small fee.

Ironbound has been a favorite toxic dumping ground for more than a decade. At least a dozen hazardous waste facilities have imported toxic chemicals both legally and illegally from all over New Jersey and at least 6 other states. Less than 1% of New Jersey's hazardous wastes are generated in Newark.

Residents have suffered from the health affects from cancer causing chemicals in the air. Dr. Louria of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry has discovered that cancer rates are higher in areas surrounding toxic waste facilities. The large number of these facilities in Ironbound makes the problem even worse.

Accident after accident has happened even though the companies and state government have claimed that the facilities were completely safe. Dr. Joseph Teller once said, "If someone tells you something is foolproof, remember the fool is always beigger than the proof." Ironbound residents have become convinced that Murphy's Law applies to toxic waste facilities - "Whatever can go wrong, **will** go wrong!" In the last 6 months Ironbound residents have been woken up and had property damage from 2 major explosions.



Of The People, By The People

Will The Real U.S. Budget Please Stand Up?

by Jack Greenspan

Sounds silly, doesn't it? Everyone knows that Congress and President Reagan are battling daily over the shape of the budget for 1983-84. We all know that what's in it will strongly affect our lives.

Then why the question, "Will the real U.S. budget please stand up? Is there another budget? Is it important?

Yes, there is and it amounts to over 4 times the size of the U.S. official federal budget. That budget is the combined budget of **all** the corporations in the U.S., amounting to over **3 trillion dollars.** It's called the gross national product. How does it affect you and me? and the rest of the country?

There are over 12 million unemployed in the U.S., a disaster by any standard. Who laid them off? Who put them in the street? The list is long. It includes, just to mention a few: A,T&T, Exxon, General Motors, General Dynamics, Ford, Chevron. Last week, Chevron Oil announced that it was shutting down most of its operations in Perth Amboy, throwing several hundred people **permanently out of work.** The reason was money. The plant was unprofitable and the work would be done elsewhere.

6 weeks ago AT&T (Ma Bell) announced that they received over **$7 billion dollars** in net profits. That's after paying all costs, including employees wages. How did "Ma Bell" celebrate her family's great fortune? She announced they would make a **budget cut.** They would close down their Western Electric plant in Kearny and permanently lay off about 4000 workers.

This same kind of budget making goes on right across the country, leaving a trail of tears and disaster in city after city, with over twelve million people suddenly in a major depression, and the rest worrying, "Am I next?"

Well, you say, what can we do about it. That's the way it is. Let's examine it.

We're very proud of our democratic system, aren't we? We elect council people, mayors, congress people, and presidents. When we decide how much to tax, how much to spend, and make all the decisions about running our country. It's done through the democratic process, right? We always thought so, didn't we?

But if that's the case, by what kind of maneuver did AT&T, Exxon, and their whole gang slip through the democratic process? Their total combined budgets of over **$3 trillion dollars** is so great and affects the bread and butter and lives of all Americans, doesn't it? If so, how come when they prepare their budget, the people directly affected aren't involved in the process. Why can't we vote, in the American way, on these crucial matters? Strange isn't it, in a country as democratic as ours, that only the company executives meet, discuss, argue, and then decide **behind closed doors** on matters which affect our lives?

Now that we've stood this mysterious and very undemocratic budget up, and found out about its violations of our American system, what do we do about such a dictatorial system existing side by side with our democracy? Is this what our country is all about, or did some people slip something over on us? Suppose we ask our elected leaders to look into this important matter. Suppose we ask them to discuss legislation which ends corporations' dictatorship over our economy.

After all, in city council's, and county and state governing bodies, the sunshine law applies.

Let the sun shine in.

Jack Greenspan is a Board member of the Coalition for United ELizabeth (CUE).

Students Learn About Toxics

On Monday March 14, about 20 students from the 3rd and 4th grades at Lafayette Street School took a walking tour of Ironbound to learn about the kinds of pollution that Ironbound lives with every day. The children went down Pulaski St. to South St., and walked to a high point of the bridge. From this point, they got a good view of Ironbound, with smokestacks pouring out smoke in many places and 55 gallon drums stored on lots. The students saw Chem Fleur and Englehard - two large chemical companies in Ironbound. Many children complained about the strong odors as they walked around. A member of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes** met the group and told them about the proposals to put more toxic waste facilities - including At Sea Incineration, SCA and BP Oil - into Ironbound.

When the class returned their teacher, Diana Silva, asked them to write about what they saw and thought. (Many of these students are just beginning to write in English). Ms. Silva also informed ***Ironbound Voices*** that the children's work on toxic wastes and pollution had won 2nd place in a citywide science fair competition. Congratulations to the students! Here are parts of the student's compositions:

People are sick and people die because the air is polluted...My grandfather and my uncle died because the air is polluted. My aunt went to the hospital more than 4 times.

Maria Mendonça

The air should be clean and the air is not clean. Some people could get cancer, lung disease and heart disease.

Jose Gomez

Pollution kills people...People die because they get cancer, heart disease, lung disease from the toxic smoke...We have to make the factories be careful about the toxic smoke they throw out.

Lizete Rodrigues

Pollution is 1 cause of cancer. The fumes and gases from factories are the principal cause of this.

Leonardo Silva, Grade 3

The air is dirty because of factories, planes and cars...The airplane noise and noise from the motors makes it very bad for people and also the animals. This makes me feel bad.

Ana Paula, Grade 3

The Ironbound has more factories, polluted water and noise than a lot of states...A lot of people want to construct more factories that throw toxic smoke out and that is very dangerous to people because it can go into our body.

Ana Santos

The pollution is very bad for us. An explosion is very bad too. Broken windows fly through the air.

Cristina Ferreira

Noise pollution is very bad for our ears and if we are working we can't concentrate on our work. The pollution of the water is bad too becaue it is too dirty to drink or swim in.

Anabela Dias

I hate when people throw smoke out from the factories. The water is very poluted too...This lady is going to have a baby and I hope it is not going to have birth defects.

Gloria Rodrigues

Pollution does not have to be like this. The fumes from the factories are bad for people. Fires also cause fumes that smell bad. These poisons are bad and kill people.

Luis Matos, Grade 3

How Military Spends Our $$

One of the reasons that spending for the military is so high in the United States is because lobbyists for the defense industry are so successful. While some of the money in the Defense Budget goes to buy needed equipment, a lot is spent to reward corporations that have provided political contributions and those with strong political connections. Other money is spent for weapons that don't work, or those that are unnecessary for national security but help raise corporate profits. Some money is spent to entertain the politicians and other governmnet officials who make the decisions regarding defense contracts.

Here are some outrageous examples. The information comes from an investigation done by the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and was presented to the U.S. Congress:

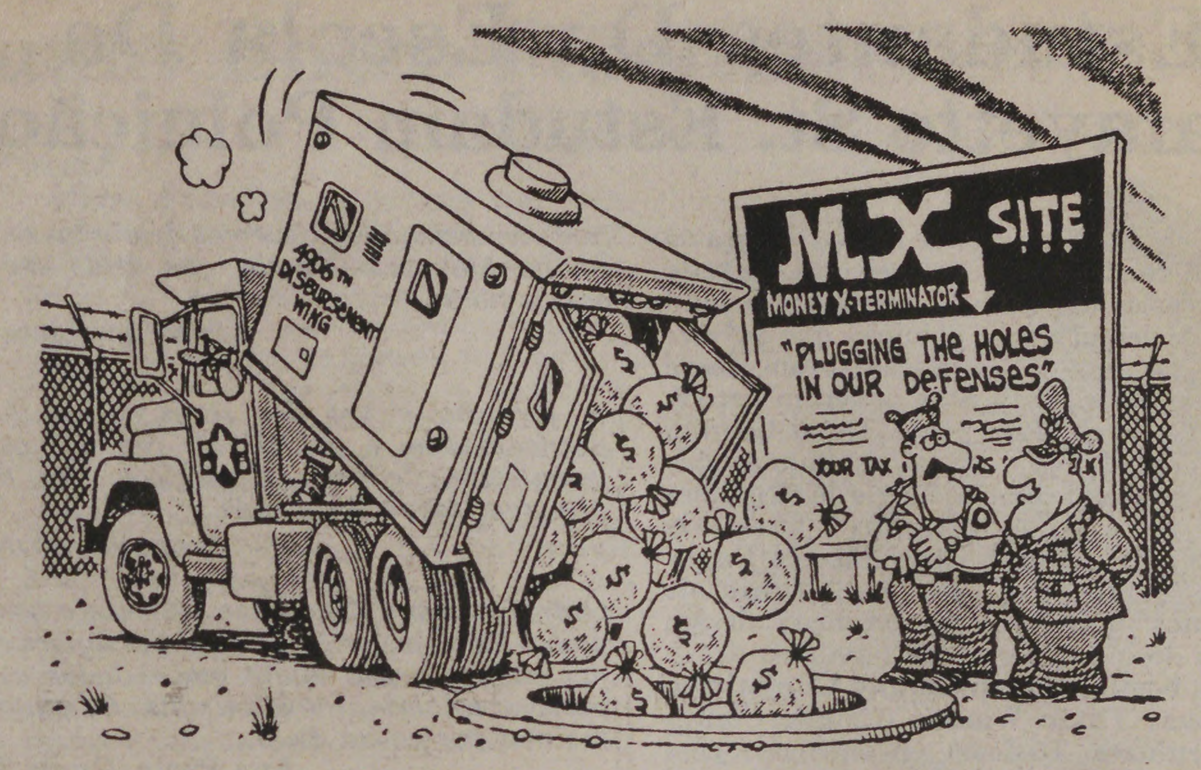
1) $7,000,000 spent by six defense corporations for a series of private parties.
2) $1500 for 10 tickets to opening night of the movie "Superman".
3) $53,000 for a golf tournament
4) $1,153,000 to sponsor a tennis tournament.
5) $1,446,000 so one company could buy another one.
6) $117,240 to buy dinners for government officials.
7) $53,193 for a golf outing
8) $82,874 for a hunting lodge
9) $1,465,000 for advertising expenses for one company.

In addition millions more were spent to operate private planes for company officials and for legal expenses for claims against the government and defense against bribery charges.

According to the study, the above examples only answer a small percentage of the outrageous expenses taxpayers are paying for in the name of national security. The study says that it is impossible to know how many millions of dollars are going for these kinds of activities.

On the other hand, budget-cuts are being made in the following programs: Social Security, Environmental Protection, Unemployment Benefits, Food Stamps, Education, Health Care, Fuel Assistance and Aid to Small Businesses.

Information for this article came from an 890 page report issued by the U.S. House Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations as reported in ***Disclosure*** *magazine.*



"RELAX, COLONEL — WHEN REAGAN SAID GOVERNMENT HAS TO GIVE UP ITS OLD WAYS, HE DIDN'T MEAN THE PENTAGON..."

Space Age Drama Is Out Of This World!

by Joe Carny

With the constant changes, back and forth, of White House policies, one wonders if each new speech by President Reagan depends on which adviser was the last one to have an audience with him just before he appeared on T.V.

The President recently announced a space age anti-ballistic missile defense system supposedly as a deterrent to the nuclear arms race program.

It would be helpful in making an estimate of the value of the decision, if only we had knowledge of the source of the advice and the reasoning behind the disclosure to the world, of the Administration's plans in this latest strategy of the Cold War.

It seems that each time there is heavy opposition to an administration project, a diversionary tactic is created to cover up the reason behind the change in policy.

If the purpose of the missile deterrent announcement was to make an impression on the Congress to change its vote on the Nuclear Arms Freeze or defense Budget, the trick was unsuccessful as little or no change occurred by either party.

Western European Allies were quick to realize that the plant was inadequate as a defense to their countries because of the short time it would take for missiles to reach European targets.

Neither did it change the thinking of the thousands and thousands of people who favor a Nuclear Arms Freeze. It seems more likely that it helped to prove their claims, and also it acknowledged for the first time that the solution to the Cold War lies not in increases, but possibly in negotiations to decrease the amount of weapons as the best way to secure Peace.

No matter what the purpose or design behind the announced new plan, there is a good possibility that the extent of the opposition to the project could lead to more communication between the United States and Russia. Let us hope that this will develop into a positive attitude towards a beginning to end the Arms Race.

As I write this, the most recent words coming from the White House shows the Administration is taking a new look at their numbers, and is seeking input from other sources in our nation and of our Allies and is saying they are now willing to negotiate the withdrawal of missiles on a mutually agreed basis.

The Will of the People both here and in Europe is finally being heard and those people with axes to grind, who want to spend more and more money on weapons, are being recognized for what they are - self centered businesses, lobbyists and officials protecting their own jobs.

Ecumenical Service

by Rev. Lin Powell

On February 20, the Fourth Annual Ironbound Ecumenical Worship Service was held at St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church on Barbara St.

Peacemaking was the central theme of the event, and the Biblical idea of 'shalom' was carried through all the scriptural readings, hymns, prayers and the sermon. Special music was provided by the widely known Russian Liturgical Singers and by the Roseville Chancel Choir from the Roseville Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Aurelia Fulé, who works at the Interchurch Center in New York City for United Presbyterian Women, gave a sermon using the comparison of a fertilized human egg dividing into two, then four, then eight, and continuing to do so to form a human being. She stressed that all human beings are "a part of each other," and not meant to be separated into patterns of dominance and submission, or racial, sexual, cultural, or national superiority or inferiority. We are all "flesh of each others' flesh," she said, rather than basically different from each other. Therefore each of us needs to value **all** of our sisters and brothers as "God's chosen." Under the threat of nuclear war, we must work together to call a halt to the arms race and further military build-up, which is destroying our economic and natural resources and impoverishing our people.

The offerings of those gathered to attend the service were given to the Ironbound Ambulance Squad and to the Ironbound Community Corporation in recognition of and support for the varied and vital services provided by both organizations to our neighborhood and city.

Jobs With Peace

While 12 million U.S. citizens are out of work, the Administration is launching the largest peacetime military build-up in history - $1.6 trillion over the next 5 years. Vital social programs were cut $54 billion in fiscal years 1982-83.

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Estudantes Da Escola Da Lafayette St. Estudam Poluição

Na segunda-feira 14 de Março a volta de 20 estudantes do 3 e 4 classe da Lafayette St. tiveran um passeio por a Ironbound para poderem ver a poluição que se vive todos os dias. As crianças foram desde Pulaski St. á South St. e poderam ver em altitude de cima da ponte. De ai tiveram oportunidade de verem os fumos das fabricas assim como os barris de 55 galloes cada empilhados em vario lotes. Os estudantes viram o Chem Fleur e Englehard - duas grandes companhia de produtos químicos. As crianças deram conta do mau cheiro que havia no ar.

Um menbro do **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes** (Comite Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos) encontrou-se com eles onde lhes explicou que At Sea Incineration, SCA, e BP Oil querem por mais vazedouros de químicos na nossa area.

Quando as crianças regressaran as classes a professora Diana Silva, pedio que escreve-sem algo soubre o que viram. (Muitos comecaram a escrever em inglês). Ms. Silva informonos que os trabalhos escritos pelas crianças ganhou o 2 lugar os na feira de ciencias da Cidade.

Parabens aos estudantes. Aqui esta parte do que foi dito:

Á povo doente e mortes por causa da poluição...O meu avó assim como tio morreram devido á poluição do ar. E minha tia já esteve no hospital pelo mesmo motivo 4 vezes.

Maria Mendonça

O ar devia de ser limpo e não oe. Muita gente tem cancro nos polmões, e doenca do coração.

Jose Gomez

A poluição mata gente...e á mortes de cancro, coração, polmões por causa do fumo emuenenado...Devemos de alertar as companhias pelos fumos que delas são postos no ar.

Lizete Rodrigues

A poluição é um dos raros meios de doenças como a cancro. Os fumos e os gases que deitam as fábricas são a principal causa disto tudo.

Leonardo Silva

O âr é sujo por causa das fabricas e dos aviões e dos carros. o barulho dos aviões e das motas fazem muito mal á todos as pessoas e também aos animais. Eu sinto me mal por causa disto.

Ana Paula, Grade 3

O Ironbound tem mais fabricas, agua poluida e barulho, mais que qualquer outro estado. A quem queira construir mais fabricas isso ira trazer mais fumos o que traz mais perigo para o nosso corpo.

Cristina Ferreira

Barulho é mau para os ouvidos. Ese esta-se a trabalhar é impossivel nos concentramos. Assim como a água com poluição é perigosa para beber assim como para se nadar nela.

Anabela Dias

Eu detesto quando fumos são deitados das fabricas a água esta cheia de poluição. Á uma senhora que vai ter bebe. Desejo que o bebé nasca sem defeitos fisicos.

Gloria Rodrigues

A poluição não devé ser assim. Os fumos das fábricas fazem mal às pessoas. ..Os incêndios também têm fumos que cheiram mal. Os venenos fazem mal e matam às pessoas.

Luis Matos, Grade 3

'DEP Pensa Que Pior É Melhor."

O testemunho que se segue foi dado por Madelyn Hoffman do **Comité Contra os Lixos Toxicos do Ironbound:**

No ano passado trabalhei com varios grupos de cidadãos que lutavam contra a poluição - mesmo os despejos, a incineração de lixo, ou as facilidades de lixo toxico, porque esses lugares teem tido severas experiencias como - fogo quimicos, explosões, ou poluição nas vizinhanças.

Parece que em quaisquer grupos que se teem organizado, as suas lutas são as mesmas. Na maioria dos casos eles estão lutando contra a DEP, que não os vai forçar nas suas proprias regulações e eles estão lutando com a industria quimica que ignora que o problema está criado e está a tratar de fugir à responsabilidade de limpá-la. Os residentes de New Jersey são considerados com uma percentagem maior que a averagem de cancro - e ar e agua poluidos.



A lei S1300 foi passa para preparar criterio ou regulações sobre aonde a planta do lixo toxico deve se construido.

Este criterio opera sobre a pretenção que "pior é melhor." Essas áreas do estado que sofrem de alto nivel de poluição de ar vão sofrer mais. Essas areas aonde a percentagem de cancro são mais altas vão ter mais. Parece que DEP está com medo de se parar contra a industria e tomar uma acção que vá proteger milhares de residentes de N.J. que vivem em áreas densamente poluídas. Enquanto temos a obrigação de proteger a água da poluição, temos tambem que proteger o ar que milhares de pessoas respiram, de avançada contaminação quimica. O que surge de S-1300 é um conjunto de criterio irracional:

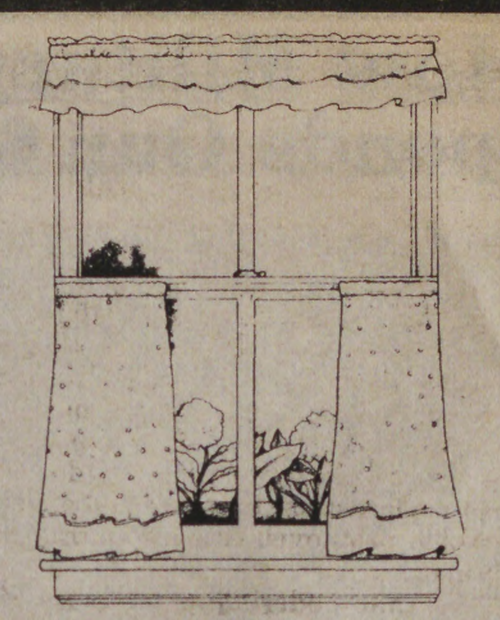
1) A lei permite que a industria construa fabricas a 1500 pés de distancia das casa habitacionais. Pessoas que viviam a 6 milhas do Porto de Newark tiveram janelas partidas aquando da explosão da Texaco no mês passado. A poluição do ar estendeu-se numa área ainda maior. Esses 1500 pés são absolutamente sem sentido, isso não oferece protecção alguma de explosões ou poluição de ar.

2) Neste criterio ainda nada foi feito para proteger as áreas do estado mais densamente povoadas.

A necessidade de proteger as areas do estado densamente povoadas é um interesse compartilhado pelo povo através do estado. Eu tenho falado com pessoas desde Howell até Trenton, de Sayreville até North Cape May, de Perth Amboy até Hoboken, de Bridgewater até Newark.

O interesse em estabelecer criterio racional, não aqueles propostos esta noite, não é limitado para uma cidade dentro do estado ou mesmo uma região. Eu tenho encontrado residentes de muitos distritos de New Jersey, do Norte, Sul, Este, e Oeste, que já estão sofrendo os efeitos da poluição do ar e da água, e que já tiveram suficiente.

A nossa força está nos nossos numeros e na causa porque estamos lutando - devemos continuar a organizar para a protecção da saúde e segurança dos residentes de New Jersey.



O Jardim Da Esquina

por Dirk Ten Wolde

Maio é o mês por que todos esperamos. Neste mês podemos plantar fora todas as plantas que tenhamos semeado dentro de casa. O terreno já está mais quente e o tempo é mais estavel.

Examine o terreno outra vez para ver se necessita de lime para o adossar ou sulfato de aluminio para o acidificar - para dar o correto P.H. para as necessidades das plantas.

Faça os carreiros utilizando duas estacas em dois pontos afastados unidos por um cordel. Misture adubo de 5-10-5 com o terreno e marque o carreiro no solo com 1/2 incha de profundidade. Se na embalagem indicarem 1/8, 1/4 ou 1 incha de profundidade, faça os carreiros com essa profundidade.

Para milho, feijão e ervilhas use uma estaca de madeira. Marque 2 inchas desde a ponta de estaca com um tape. Depois enterre a estaca apenas até à marca para fazer os buracos. Desta forma conseguirá uma plantação ordenada e alinhada. A distância entre os carreiros tambem se encontra nas informações da embalagem das sementes.

Quando proceder à transplantação de plantas que tenha semeado dentro de casa, certifique-se que as levanta pelas folhas e não pelo tronco para que não as afogue e as mate. Bata a terra à volta da planta depois de a ter colocado no terreno. Regue-as gentilmente até humedecer o solo sem por muita água que pode apodrecer as plantas. Mais tarde, no verão pode usar uma mangueira ou um regador para regar. Quanto maior crecer a planta mais água necessita. Regue sempre as plantas pela manhã ou depois do sol ter deixado de bater nas plantas. Nunca regue enquanto o sol estiver a bater nas plantas que podem queimar-se.

Precisamente nesta altura, é o melhor tempo para tratar da horta. Mais tarde, os resultados serão um prazer vê-las crescer e dar fruto. As recompensas trazidas até à sua mesa não podem ser medidas doutra forma a não ser a completa satisfação de você e sua familia.

Assunto Entre Familia

Marie McErlean tem um trabalho como secreteria. Os seus dois filhos, Jason de 6 anos de idade, e Paul de 12, atendem a escola da comunidade do Ironbound em 432 Lafayette St. Depois do trabalho e nos dias de descanso, você pode ver a Marie na escola oferecendo o seu tempo, energia e habilidade. Marie esreve à máquina e trata da correspondência e ajuda nas campanhas para a angariação de fundos para a escola. Por exemplo, ela dirigui a feira que a escola promoveu este ano para angariar dinheiro.

"Nós não poderiamos ter estas espécies de programas sem os pais voluntários," disse Roni Faulkner, coordenador na Escola da Comunidade do Ironbound. "Nós temos um orçamento muito reduzido, por isso dependemos dos talentos e ajuda dos pais. Neste momento não temos o dinheiro para pagar a alguem para fazer estes trabalhos, mas tem que ser feitos."

Muito do trabalho voluntário é feito depois de longas horas nos trabalhos de cada um. Os pais querem o tipo de programa educacional que a escola oferece a seus filhos. Por isso eles estão dispostos a envolver-se para que a coisa vá para a frente.


Roni Faulkner, à esquerda, e Jared Gabler, à direita.

Millie Rodriguez, que trabalha como ajudante de professora na escola onde tem 2 filhos - Adrian, 5 e Eric 12 anos de idade. Millie fala espanol e ingles, e gasta muito do seu tempo a conversar com os pais e alunos na sua lingua nativa. Refletindo a comunidade à sua volta, a escola da comunidade tem muitos estudantes que falam Espanhol e Portugues. Millie traduz em muitas reuniões de pais e gasta muitas horas no telefone a falar com pais que a chamam e se sentem mais confortáveis descutindo assuntos escolares na sua própria lingua. Para as crianças tambem há um sentido de tranquilidade e segurança quando teem alguem que lhes pode falar na sua própria lingua, apesar de ser o ingles a lingua principal que se fala na escola.

Annie e Al Smith, pais de KeVaughn de 5 anos de idade, tem vindo para a escola depois dos seus trabalhos para trabalhar no edificio. Al tem feito muita reparações grandes. Ele tem despendido de tempo para encomendar e transportar coisa necessárias na escola para rebocar e reparar paredes. Annie tem lavado as carpetes que cobrem toda a area da escola - um trabalho grande!

Muitos pais fazem parte de comissões na escola as quais fazem decisões sobre finanças e programas. Jared Gabler tem duas crianças - Jared 5 e Sherri 7 anos de idade na escola. Quando as finanças da escola estiveram baixas e muita gente estava desencorajada, Jared gastou muito do seu tempo desenhando um plano de propinas que estivesse ao alcance de todos. Investigou propinas que davam noutras escolas, escreveu os resultados das investigações e recomendações e apresentou o seu plano numa reunião de pais onde foi aceite por todos.

Os pais na escola da comunidade estão tambem muito envolvidos no planeamento do programa e às vezes vão mais longe. Fran Wingren, que tem uma criança,


Marie McErlean, à esquerda, e Millie Rodriguez,à direita.

Eddie Daniel de 10 anos de idade, na escola, e uma segunda criança, Buddy John 9 na lista de espera, desenhou e apresentou um programa especial de musica para 1 semana. No fim do tempo ela e os estudantes apresentaram um espetáculo na festa jantar da escola pelo natal.

"Uma das melhores coisas àcerca de tudo isto é que os estudantes aprendem a ver que seus pais sabem muitas coisas. Teem alguma coisa para ensinar," disse Roni Faulkner. "Teem oportunidade de ver os seus pais fora de casa e veem-nos envolvidos em manter a escola a funcionar. E outras crianças são expostas a adultos novos, o que constitue um processo de aprendizagem."

Os pais oferecem os seus serviços em muitas outras formas - desde a limpeza da neve dos passeios até à comunicação pelo telefone entre eles, até ir para o campo em passeios com as crianças.

"Sem eles, nós teriamos os professores muito sobrecarregados com trabalho," disse Roni. "Ou talvez não tivessemos programa absolutamente nenhum."

Inquilinos Vencem!

A Associação dos Inquilinos do bloco habitacional Aspen-Riverpark (antigamente conhecido por Pru da Fleming Avenue) alcançou uma vitória! A Associação obrigou a companhia de construção a voltar e a pagar pelas reparações feitas no edificio. O trabalho de construção estava garantido por um ano.

Desde o primeiro dia em que para ali mudaram (Dezembro de 1981), os inquilinos verificaram que havia problemas: janelas que nem abriam nem fechavam água a cair do telhado, radiadores, lâmpadas, buracos nas paredes, canalização, electricidade e muitos outros problemas. Durante o Inverno, muitos inquilinos não tiveram aquecimento porque, segundo os responsáveis, "o sistema de aquecimento é novo e precisa de tempo para funcionar devidamente." A verdade é que o sistema de aquecimento não funcionava.

"Quando verificámos que muitas pessoas tinham o mesmo problema, imediatamente pensámos na companhia de construção e tratámos de nos mexer imediatamente," disse um dos membros da Associação dos Inquilinos.

O grupo investigou melhor a questão e constatou que havia um ano de garantia no edificio. Qualquer problema encontrado deveria ser devidamente reparado pela companhia de construção. Organized Construction Co., subsidiária de Aspen, é quem deve pagar pelas reparações a fazer, e não os inquilinos.

Trabalhando juntamente com advogados dos Serviços Legais Essex-Newark, os locatários fizeram uma detalhada lista de todos os problemas encontrados. Verificou-se então que oitenta por cento dos inquilinos tinham queixas contra a companhia de construção: falta de aquecimento, elevadores que já não funcionavam há várias semanas, etc.

Os dramáticos resultados da investigação feita foram apresentados à organização HUD entidade a quem compete fiscalizar os edificios reparados com dinheiros do governo ou onde existam subsídios de renda. Tal foi a pressão exercida pelos furiosos locatários que a companhia de construção viu-se obrigada a fazer ou a pegar pelas necessárias reparações.

"Este edificio foi reconstruído com dinheiro dos nossos impostos," afirmou um dos residentes. "Porque se há-de tolerar tanta coisa ao empreiteiro, quando nos é quem sofremos? Este prédio tem só um ano de idade. Estes problemas devem-se à firma de construção - e não aos inquilinos."

Porque Sobem Os Impostos

por Jack Greenspan

Um estudo recente da organização nacional de apartamentos (uma organização dos senhorios) disse no Star Ledger que "Os custos das rendas controladas aparecem como sobretaxas invisiveis ligadas às taxas anvais pagas pelos donos das casas e outros."

Como um proprietário profundamente resinto este comentário. É uma tentativa maliciosa para incitar os senhorios e os inquilinos a luta. Nenhum senhorio será suficientemente doido para acreditar em tal coisa.

Os senhorios teem que pagar injustamente a sua parte dos impostos - mas não por causa dos inquilinos ou das rendas controladas. Estas são algumas das razões:

1) A filosofia de Ronald Reagan que diz que ajudar as grandes companhias e a industria ajuda os pobres tem dado maus resultados nos impostos. As cidades teem dado milhões de dollars de empréstimos chamados "isenção de impostos" aos negócios e industria, e quando isso acontece os senhorios e os inquilinos teem que pagar mais. Tambem as avaliações de propriedade são favoráveis aos negócios e industria carregando os senhorios e os inquilinos.

2) O governo de Reagan diz diáriamente ao povo "aguentem-se de pé" mas o governo federal não paga impostos nos milhões de dollars dos seus edificios, bases militares, etc.

3) O estado e os edificios do Condado tambem não pagam impostos - mais uma sobrecarga para os senhorios e os inquilinos.

4) Leis especiais dizem que a Port Authority e as companhias de aviação privadas que auferem lucros não teem que pagar um dollar sequer às cidades de Newark e Elizabeth. Se elas tivessem de pagar o devido seria 118 milhões por ano. Isso significaria que os impostos em Newark e Elizabeth baixariam de 30 a 40 por cento.



5) A Conrail e outros caminhos de ferro teem evitado de pagar impostos declarando bancarota. As cidades não podiam cobrar impostos da Penn Central Railroad durante os anos setenta quando esta estava em tribunal por bancarota. Não há confiscação para estas companhias como há para os senhorios que não pagam impostos.

Entretanto, a Penn Central montou uma companhia separada para todos os seus negócios que dão lucro. Os seus hoteis, os seus edificios de escritórios arrendados, etc. Fazem dinheiro mas não pagam os impostos que devem às cidades.

Nenhuma destas razões que fazem subir os impostos nos senhorios é por causa dos inquilinos. Os inquilinos teem de pagar mais impostos tambem atravez de rendas mais altas.

Jack Greenspan é um membro da Coligação Por Uma Elizabeth Unida.

Próxima Fase No Caso Da BP

Os residentes do Ironbound são forçados a ir para o tribunal. O Departamento de Protecção ao Meio-Ambiente (DEP) de NJ e a BP North American Trading Co. estão usando varias interpretações da lei para rapidamente conseguirem a aprovação para um outro depósito de materiais tóxicos no Ironbound. Os membros da **Comissão Contra Materiais Tóxicos** reuniram-se com um advogado que se prontificou a ajudar e a representar-nos no tribunal em troco de pequena remuneração.

O Ironbound tem sido o local favorito para o despejo de materiais tóxicos à mais de uma década. Pelo menos uma dúzia de companhias importaram, legal e ilegalmente, materiais tóxicos doutros lugares de NJ e de seis estados. Menos do que 1% dos materiais tóxicos são produzidos em Newark.

Os residentes tem sofrido com as químicas espalhadas no ar e causadoras do cancro. O Dr. Louria da Universidade de Medicina e Dentistria de NJ descobriu que a percentagem de pessoas com a doença de cancro e mais elevado nas proximidades de depósitos de materiais tóxicos. O elevado número destes depósitos no Ironbound torna o problema ainda mais grave.

Acidente após acidente tem ocorrido enquanto as companhias e o Estado continuam afirmando não existir perigo. O Dr. Joseph Teller afirmou uma vez: "Quando disseram que isto ou aquilo é à prova de risco, o risco é maior do que as provas." Os residentes do Ironbound estão convencidos de que a lei de Murphy é aplicável aos depósitos de materiais tóxicos. "O que poder acontecer virá a acontecer." Nos últimos 6 meses os residentes do Ironbound foram acordados e as suas propriedades danaficadas por duas grandes explosões.

Como Os Militares Gastam Nosso Dinheiro

Uma das razões dos gastos militares serem tão altos nos Estados Unidos é porque os requisitos para a indústria de defesa (bélica) são um sucesso. Enquanto algum do dinheiro economizado no corte da defesa é usado para comprar equipamentos necessários, muito é usado para gratificar companhias que proveram contribuições politicas e aquelas com fortes conexões politicas. Outra parte do dinheiro é usado para comprar "armas que não trabalham," ou outras que **não são necessarias para a segurança nacional,** mas que aumentam os lucros das companhias. Ainda, parte do dinheiro é gasto para entreter politicos e oficiais governamentais.

1. 7 milhões de dolares gastos por 6 companhias de defesa para festas particulares;
2. 1500 dollares para 10 tickets para a abertura do filme 'Superman';
3. 53,000 dollares para um torneio de golfe;
4. 1,153,000 dollares para patrocinar um torneio de tennis;
5. 1,446,000 para que uma companhia podesse comprar outra companhia;
6. 117,240 dollares para jantares com oficiais do governo;
7. 53,193 dollares usados outra vez numa campanha de golfe;
8. 82,874 para irem caçar;
9. 1,465,000 em propoganda para destas companhias.

De acôrdo com o estudo, os exemplos acima apenas despondem uma pequena porcentagem do que os que pagam o imposto de renda estão pagando em nome da segurança nacional. O estudo diz que é imposivel saber exatamente os milhões que são gastos nestes tipos de atividades.

Por outro lado, programas de cortes ainda estão sendo feito nos seguintes programas: Seguro Social, Food Stamp, Educação, Proteção ao Meio Ambiente, Programas de Saúde, Seguro Desemprego, Ajuda às pequenas empresa e assistencia em óleo para aquecimento.

Sétimo Anual

Feira De Saude

Sabado 21 de Maio

10 A.M. - 3 P.M.

Ironbound Community School

432 Lafayette St.

Testes Gratis!

Pressão arterial ***Pulmões***

Cancer ***Diabetes***

E muito muito mais!

Paro De Venta en el 30 Walnut St.



Los residentes del 30 Walnut St., Trisha Jarecke, a la izquierda, y Edith Bryant, a la derecha, con sus planos para comprar y reparar su edificio.

En Marzo 16, residentes del 30 Calle Walnut pararon la venta de sus hogares a un dueño privado obteniendo del Consejal de la Ciudad un voto para que se retrasara la venta hasta Junio. Los residentes del 30 de la calle Walnut han estado corriendo el edificio por 3 años. Cuando los dueños rehusaron pagar sus impuestos y otras utilidades aunque estaba colectado sus rentas, los inquilinos lo llevaron a corte. La corte le ordenó a ellos que recogieran sus propias rentas e hicieran las reparaciones en el edificio. Los inquilinos ahora estan tratando de obtener dinero para comprar el edificio y la Iglesia de Gracia Episcopal ha expresado un gran interés en ayudar estos inquilinos financieramente.

El 30 de la calle Walnut es solo uno de muchos edificios donde los dueños han cobrado las rentas y han rehusado pagar impuestos. Luego la Ciudad viene a ser dueña por extinguir el derecho de redimir impuestos procedientes de éstas propiedades. La ciudad le dice a los residentes de éstos edificios que no tienen los mismos derechos legales que otros inquilinos tienen. No tienen arrendamiento ni estan cubiertos por control de rentas. Los inquilinos le pagan a la ciudad y ésta está supuesta a mantener las propiedades, proveer calefacción y agua caliente y hacer reparaciones. Pero muchos oficiales de la Ciudad admiten que la Ciudad hace un trabajo pobre en la administración de sus propiedades.

Los inquilinos, mientras tanto, sin ninguna culpa, derepente tienen la Ciudad como dueña diciéndole que ellos no tienen derechos legales como inquilinos. Si las condiciones se deteriorizan mientras la Ciudad espera por un comprador, inquilinos pueden ser forzados a mudarse y perder sus hogares.

Esto no tiene que trabajar de ésta manera. La Ciudad de Nueva York, por ejemplo, tiene varias programas para ayudar a los inquilinos cuyo dueño de la propiedad es la Ciudad.

Un programa, llamado Arrendamiento Interino Para Inquilinos (Tenant Interim Lease) dice que los inquilinos arrendan sus edificios de la Ciudad. El arrendamiento puede ser renovado. Los inquilinos recogen las rentas y usan el dinero para hacer reparaciones.

La Ciudad los ayuda con asesorios técnicos y repara dos de los sistemas básicos del edificio - como agua caliente, calefacción, plomería, electricidad, ventanas y la azotea. Esto es importante porque muchas veces los inquilinos no tienen el dinero necesario para hacer estas reparaciones. Después que el dueño ha parado de pagar impuestos y de hacer reparaciones por años, el edificio muchas veces es dejado en muy malas condiciones, asi que la asistencia de la Ciudad es esencial para hacer éstas reparaciones.

Oficiales de la Ciudad de Newark pueden escoger para pasar una ley que pueda establecer programas como éste cuando ellos lo quieran. Si ellos establecen programas como aquellos que existen en la Ciudad de Nueva York, ellos pueden ayudar a los inquilinos en edificios de la Ciudad a mejorar sus edificios y quedarse en sus hogares. O ellos pueden dejar que grandes compañias con control de rentas compren nuestras casas.

Asociación de Inquilinos Gana

La Asociación de Inquilinos en Aspen Riverpark (formalmente conocido como "el Pru" en Fleming Ave.) a ganado una victoria! Ellos han forzado que la compañia de construción vuelva otra vez y haga reparos pagados en el edificio. Con un año de garantia en el trabajo de construción.

Problemas fueron notados por los residentes desde el primer dia que ellos se mudaron en Diciembre 1981. Gente reportaron ventanas que no cerraban o abrian, agua liquiando de los techos, los radiadores o las estructuras de la luz y rotos en las paredes plomeria socalos de electricidad que no funcionaban y otros problemas.

En el invierno muchos residentes estuvieron dias sin ninguna calefacion porque el manager dijo que el sistema de calefacion era nueva y tomaba tiempo en ajustarse. El hecho fue que el sistema nuevo de calefación no trabajo propiamente.

"Cuando nosotros oimos cuanta gente estaba teniendo los mismos problemas sabiamos que era la construción y sabiamos que teniamos que hacer algo por esto ahora," dijo un miembro de la Asociación de Inquilinos. El grupo hizo una investigación y encontraron que habia un año de garantia para el edificio. Cualquier problema de construción encontrado antes de este tiempo supuestamente tenian que ser reparados por la compañia de construción. La Compañia Organizadora, una subsudaria de Aspen, esta supuesta a pagar por cualquier defecto de construción y no los residentes nuevos en el edificio.

Trabajando juntos con abogados del Essex Newark Legal Services, los inquilinos hicieron una encuesta de todos los problemas en los edificios. Ellos encontraron que el 80% de la gente dijeron que tenian problemas con la construción en su propio apartamento. Esto no contaba como el no tener calefación por dias o elevadores que se danãban unas cuantas veces en la semana.

Los inquilinos presentaron estos resultados dramaticos a HUD que es el que esta supuesto a revisar los edificios que esta obteniendo dinero por la construción y por los subsidios de las rentas, y el dueño del edificio y la compañia de construción. Enfrentandose con muy bien informados y furiosos inquilnos, la compañia constructora acordó a hacer a pagar por los reparos.

"Este edificio fue construido con nuestro dinero de impuestos," dijo un residente. "¿Porque el constructor se va a ir cogiendo el dinero y no hace un buen trabajo. Y despues nosotros tenemos que sufrir? Este edificio tiene solamente un año. Estos problemas son razón de construción y no de los inquilinos."

Siempre La Misma Historia

Han habido quejas de la pobre construción por la Compañia Aspen antes. Algunos años atras, miembros del Club de la Vecindad de St. Columba se unieron en contra este trabajo de construción de Aspen en su area. Officiales de HUD dijeron estar conscientes de esto. Pero continuan aprovando a Aspen para propuestas de reconstruir edificios en el area.

Recientemente ellos aprovaron a Aspen los edificios de Berkely Terrace en Irvington. Inquilinos alli muchos de los cuales son ancianos han dicho que el edificio no necesita mayores reparos. Muchos de ellos tienen que dejar sus hogares.

"El problema del programa de casas del govierno es que no esta pensando en la gente. Ellos estan asignados a pagar dinero a constructores y no proveer buen a calidad de apartamentos para la gente," dijo Nancy Zak del Centro de Información de Ironbound. "Neceistamos buenas viviendas. Y necesitamos que el govierno las haga. No necesitamos que el gobierno coja nuestros impuestos y culpe siempre a los inquilinos por los problemas de los edificios que realmente sale de la construción."

La Asociación de Inquilinos de Aspen Riverpark planea continuar sus esfuerzos para mejorar la calidad de vida en nuestros edificios. "Cuando nosotros trabajamos juntos, nosotros podemos mejorar bastante," un miembro dijo.

La Lucha Por Mantener Costeable La Renta

Miembros de la ***Coalición Para Salvar el Control Sobre la Renta*** hablaron en St. Charles School de South Ward el Viernes 25 de Marzo recien pasado. El tema fue 'vacancy decontrol' y los ataques en contra del control sobre la renta en Newark. Una amplia organización encargada de formar organizaciones locales y del trabajo electoral independiente.

Manny Tirado de St. Columba Neighborhood Club, explicó como los inquilinos se han organizado para oponerse a 'vacancy decontrol' en la ciudad de Jersey City. **Vacancy decontrol** significa que cuando un inquilino se muda, entonces el propietario puede incrementar la renta tan alta como él desee, sin limite. Frank Hutchins, de la Organización de Inquilinos en Newark, incitó urgentemente a la gente para que se una en la lucha para salvar el control sobre la renta ahora antes de que sea demasiado tarde.

El y otros señalaron que el trabajo para salvar el control sobre la renta habia sido exitoso, en consientizar al publico acerca del problema además de como detener temporalmente 'vacancy decontrol'. Pero él dijo que los proprietarios ahora estan tratando de hacer otros cambios en la ordenanza del control sobre la renta las cuales tendran el mismo efecto del incremento de la renta.

Uno de los grandes cambios seria exceptuar todos los edificios de 3 y 4 apartamentos del control sobre la renta. (Corrientemente, edificios de 1, 2 y 3 familias donde el propietario vive no estan cubiertos por el control sobre la renta). Para algunas secciones de la ciudad como North Ward y Ironbound esto significaria alta renta para miles de familias.

Funcionarios de la ciudad tambien están considerando cambiar en forma automática el incremento de la renta. Ahora, los propietarios pueden incrementar la renta cada año en el 6% automaticamente. Este



incremento fue supuesto para pagar el incremento en los costos, dando con esto aumento en la inflación. Pero los muchos costos, como el incremento en los impuestos y costos de mantenimiento son transferidos a los inquilinos y la inflación ha bajado en vez de subir. Asi que esos automáticos incrementos resultan en mayores ganancias para muchos propietarios.

Otro cambio bajo consideración es una nueva formula para ser usada en casos dificiles. Bajo el presente sistema un propietario que solicite para casos dificiles puede conseguir un incremento que les permita hacer 11.5% de ganancia. La nueva fórmula vendría a darle más ganancia a los propietarios y alta renta para los inquilinos.

Para Proteger A Los Inquilinos

"Nosotros tenemos que mantenernos trabajando unidos para detener los cambios que afectarán a los inquilinos," dijo Frank Hutchins. "Tenemos que presionar por cambios para que la ley realmente nos proteja de los precios altos sobre la renta y que no podremos pagar."

La ***Coalición Para Salvar el Control Sobre la Renta*** esta trabajando para organizar a la gente alrededor de la ciudad y pasar cambios que ayudaran a los inquilinos. Algunos de los cambios que la coalición quiere incluyen:

1) Reforzar la ley que dice que los propietarios deben ser registrados. Corrientemente, muchos propietarios no se registran, asi que los nuevos inquilinos no tienen idea de cuanto fue la renta anterior y que renta deberían ellos pagar.

2) Pasar una ley que pida al asesor de impuestos que notifique a los inquilinos y al consejo de control sobre la renta cuando un propietario solicite una disminución en sus impuestos. Los inquilinos tienen el derecho de recibir bonos cuando el propietario consigue una disminución en taxes valorado en miles de dólares. Pero muchos inquilinos ni siquiera saben que una disminución de impuestos ha ocurrido y que ellos tienen tambien derecho a una parte.

3) Una ley sobre bonos. Cuando el total de costos aumente, el propietario puede pasar el incremento a los inquilinos para que estos paguen. Cuando los costos bajen el inquilino conseguiria parte de ese decremento, a través de una rebaja en la renta. Todos los cambios en la ley sobre el control de la renta tienen que llevarse a votación en el consejo de la ciudad.

La ***Coalición Para Salvar el Control Sobre la Renta*** tiene oradores disponibles para hablar acerca del control sobre la renta en Newark y como tu y tu grupo pueden agruparse para hacerlo más fuerte. Llame a 643-7711 para más información.

Estudiantes Aprenden Sobre Desperdicios Toxicos

El Lunes 14 de Marzo como 20 estudiantes del tercer y cuarto grado de la escuela Lafayette St. dieron un recorrido por los alrededores de Ironbound para aprender acerca de la polución toxica con la que tenemos que vivir diariamente aqui. Los estudiantes fuéron desde de calle Pulaski hasta la calle South y caminarón hasta el punto mas llenado del puente para tener una vista mejor de Ironbound, de las buletas de umo y drones de 55 galones acumulados en los espacios de terrenos desocupados. Los estudiantes vieron Chem Fleur y Englehard - dos compañias grandes de quimicas en Ironbound y muchos de los estudiantes se quejarón de los olores fuertes que olian en su paseo. Un miembro del **Comité Contra los Desperdicios Toxicos** se reunio con ellos y les explicó sobre la propuesta de poner mas facilidades de desperdicios toxicos - incluyendo At Sea Incineration, SCA y BP Oil en Ironbound.

Cuando los estudiantes regresaron, su masestra Diana Silva les pidio que escribieran sobre lo que habian visto y lo que pensaban sobre ello. (Muchos de estos estudiantes estan comenzando a escribir ingles). Ms. Silva nos informó a ***Ironbound Voices*** que los estudiantes han gando el segundo premio en competiciones sobre sciencia. Aqui son partes de algunas de los composiciones:

La gente se enferma y la gente se mueren porque el aire esta lleno de polución. Mi abuelo y mi tio se murieron porque el aire esta contaminado y mi tia la hospitalizarón 4 veces.

Maria Mendonça

El aire debe de ser limpio y no lo está. Algunas personas pueden tener cancer enfermar de los pulmones, y del corazon.

Jose Gomez

La polución mata a la gente. La gente muere porque les da cancer, enfermedad del corazon y del pulmon por el umo toxico. Tenemos que hacer que sean mas cuidadosos en las factorias sobre el umo toxico que nos tira ensima.

Lizete Rodrigues

La polución es una causa del cancer. Las pestes y gases toxicos de las factorias son la causa principal de todo esto.

Ana Paula - 3 grado

La polución es muy mala para nosotros y las explociones son muy malas tambien. Ventanas rotas vuelan por los aire.

Cristina Ferreira

Olio el umo de las factorias. El agua tiene polucion también. Esta señora va a tener un bebe y quiero que no le tenga ningun defecto al nacer.

Gloria Rodrigues

La polución del ruido es malo tambien para nuestros oidos y si estamos trabajando no podemos concentrar nos en el trabajo. La polución del agua y mala tambien porque esta muy susia para beber y para nadar en ella.

Anabela Dias

La polución no tiene que ser asi. La peste de las factorias es mala para la gente. Los fuegos también causan olares que hieden mucho también. Esto son benenos que son malos y matan a la gente.

Luis Matos, 3 grado

"Dependemos de los Padres"

Marie McErlean es una madre la cuál trabaja como secretaria y tiene dos niños. Uno de cinco años llamado Jason y el otro es Paul de 12 años los cuales estudian en la Escuela de la Comunidad de Ironbound, localizada en el 432 Lafayette St. Después de su trabajo en sus dias libres, Marie dedica su energias haciendo campañas para recogo fondos para la escuela. Por ejemplo se encarga del mercado de pulgas para obtener fondos.

"No podriamos tener la clase de programas que deseamos sin la ayuda voluntaria de los padres," comentó Roni Faulkner, coordinadora del la escuela de la comunidad (Irondbound Community School). "Tenemos un presupuesto ajustado y solo dependemos del esfuerzo de los padres. Ahora no tenemos fondos para pagar a alguien para que hagan estos trabajos, pero tienen que hacerse. Dependemos de los padres para seguir adelante.



Roni Faulkner, a la izquierda, y Jared Gabler, a la derecha.

La señora Millie Rodriguez, la cual es asistente a maestra, tambien tiene dos niños que asisten a está escuela - Adrian de 5 años y Eric de 12 años. Millie habla Español, Ingles y Portugues. Ella tambien pasa muchas horas despues de su trabajo hablando con los padres y con muchos de los niños en su propia lengua.

Aqui en la escuela del Ironbound hay muchos niños que habla Español y igual Portuguese. Cuando tenian reuniones con las padres Millie es la que traduse al igual. Muchos padres la llaman por telefono cuando tienen algun problema con la escuela. Los padres se sienten bien y a gusto de poder hablar en su propia lengua.

Los señores Al Smith y Annie Smith tienen un hijo, KeVaughn de 5 años, en la escuela. Ellos son voluntarias despues de ocho horas de trabajo. Ellos dan su tiempo libre a la escuela. Se ocupan de las reparaciones del edificio y la limpieza.

Algunos de los padres pertenecen al Comité de Acción de la escuela. Ellos hacen decisiones del presupuesto de la escuela. El Señor Gablr es padre de dos niños - Jared de 5 años y Sherri de 7 años. Cuando la escuela estuvo a punto de quebrar, el Sr. Jared hijo investigaciones de diferentes escuelas del costo que se paga en un año escolar. Luego se hizo una reunión y la nueva tarifa fue aprovada.

Los padres de la comunidad están planiando un nuevo curriculo. La Señora Fran Wingren tiene un niño Eddie Daniel en la escuela, y un otro, Buddy, en la lista de espera. Fran presentó el curriculo de musica para una semana. Al final del tiempo, ella y



Marie McErlean, a la izquierda, y Millie Rodriguez, a la derecha.

estudiantes hicieron su presentación en la comida de la navidad.

"Los mas importante es que los niños aprenden que sus padres tienen conocimientos, que tiene algo que enseñar," dijo Roni Faulkner. "Ellos ve a sus padres fuera de su hogar, y ven a estos como luchan porque la escuela siga adelante. Otros niños aprenden de los adultos los cuales son proceso de aprendizaje para estos niños."

Los padres voluntarios ayudan de diferentes manera a la escuela - limpian la nieve de la acerca, mantienen comunicación por telefono unos con otros, van de viaje con los niños de esta manera hay suficiente adultos en los viajes.

"Sin ellos, tendriamos los empleados sobre cargado de trabajos," dijo Roni, "O ningún programa."

Como Los Militares Gastan Nuestros $$$

Una de las razones por las cuales el gasto militar es tan alto en los Estados Unidos es por causa de los negociadores de la industria de la defensa ha sido bien sucedido. Mientras que algun dinero del presupuesto de la Defensa es usado para comprar equipamento necesario, otra gran parta es usado para dar premios a corporaciones que han dado contribuciones politicas y a esos que tienen fuertes conecciones politicas. Otro dinero es gastado en bomas que no sirven, o esas que no son necesarias para la seguridad de la nación pero que si ayuda a aumentar las ganancias de las corporaciones. Aglun dinero es usado para entretener los politicos y algunos otros directivos del gobierno.

Aqui tenemos algunos ejemplos. la información viene de una investigación hecha por "Defense Contract Audit Agency" y fue presentada al Congreso de los Estados Unidos.

1) $7,000,000 fueron gastados por seis corporaciones de la defensa por una seria de fiestas privadas.
2) $1500 por 10 tickets para la noche de la abertura de la pelicula 'Superman'.
3) $53,000 por un torneo de golf.
4) $1,153,000 para patrocinar un torneo de tenis.
5) $1,446,000 para una compania comprar otra.
6) $117,140 para comprar comidas para directivos guvernamentales.
7) $53,193 por un juego de golf.
8) $82,874 por una salida de cazeria.
9) $1,465,000 gastos de propaganda para una compania.

Y para completar esto, millones mas han sido gastados para operar planes privados de directivos de las compañias y tambien para gastos legales por reclamaciones en contra del govierno y para defensa en contra de algunos cargos de soborno.

De acuerdo con el estudio, los ejemplos arriba mencionados son solo un pequeño porcentaje de los tremendos gastos, la cual son pagos por los que pagan los taxes la cual lo hacen en nombre o a favor de la seguridad nacional. El estudio dijo que es imposible saber cuantos milloes son gastos para esta clase de actividades.

Y por otro lado tenemos que han sido hechos cortes en el presupuesto en los siguientes programas: seguridad social, "environmental protection", unemployment, food stamps, educación, las programas del saude, etc.

La información para este articulo viene de la pagina 890 reporte usado por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos.

Septimo Anual

Feria De La Salud

Sabado 21 de Mayo

10 A.M. - 3 P.M.

Ironbound Community School

432 Lafayette St.

Gratis chequeo de:

Presión de la sangre ***Análisis de los pulmones***
Análisis de diabetes ***Análisis del cancel***
Y muchos muchos mas!

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"Revival For Survival"

Protest At Sea Incineration's plans to build a toxic waste tank farm in Newark with a parade, a rally in Bayonne, and a flotilla of boats led by the Clearwater.

June 4, beginning at noon
sponsored by the: ***Greater Newark Bay Coalition.*** *Call 589-4668 for details.*

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